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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

ROBERT ARMIJO,

Plaintiff,

vs.

OZONE NETWORKS, INC. d/b/a OPENSEA, a  
New York Corporation, YUGA LABS, LLC d/b/a  
BORED APE YACHT CLUB, a Delaware limited  
liability company, LOOKSRARE; and DOES 1 to  
50,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 3:22-CV-00112-MMD-CLB

**DEFENDANT OZONE NETWORKS,  
INC.'S MOTION TO DISMISS THE  
AMENDED COMPLAINT**

Defendant Ozone Networks, Inc. d/b/a OpenSea, by and through its counsel of record, Munger, Tolles & Olson LLP and Dickinson Wright PLLC, hereby submits its Motion to Dismiss the Amended Complaint (the "Motion"). This Motion is made pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) and is supported by the attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the concurrently filed Request for Judicial Notice and Declaration of Ian L. Meader, all papers and pleadings on file herein, and any oral argument this Court chooses to consider.

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**MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Ozone Networks, Inc. d/b/a OpenSea (“OpenSea”) operates a platform dedicated to non-fungible tokens (“NFTs”), which are uniquely identifiable items on blockchains (i.e., distributed or decentralized digital ledgers). Users can visit OpenSea to explore NFTs and connect directly with other users to buy or sell NFTs in peer-to-peer transactions. These purchases and sales occur on public blockchains, not OpenSea, and NFTs are stored by users in their personal digital “wallets,” not by OpenSea. OpenSea does not take custody of its users’ NFTs.

Although NFTs are relatively novel, the legal issues presented in this case are not—and Plaintiff Robert Armijo’s Amended Complaint does not resolve the fatal flaws of his first complaint. Armijo alleges that although he used the OpenSea platform to *purchase* three NFTs from other users, those NFTs were subsequently stolen by a third-party scammer using a completely different online platform—Discord—that is not affiliated with OpenSea in any way. (First Am. Compl. (“FAC”) ¶¶ 80-81, ECF No. 62; *id.* ¶ 86 (“[T]he theft did not occur on OpenSea’s platform.”).) Plaintiff nevertheless asserts that OpenSea is liable for theft enabled by his use of the unaffiliated Discord platform because OpenSea purportedly breached a duty to prevent the third-party scammer from relisting the already-stolen NFTs for sale using OpenSea.

That is not the law. First, OpenSea had no such duty to prevent this third-party harm to Plaintiff because it was not in a “special relationship” with him, which Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint concedes must exist here. “Nevada courts have never recognized a special relationship akin to that” required for a duty to protect or warn between a website and its users. *Beckman v. Match.com, LLC*, 743 F. App’x 142, 142 (9th Cir. 2018) (Mem. Disp.) (subscription dating website has no duty to protect subscribers from harm caused by third parties) (*Beckman II*). Plaintiff’s conclusory new allegation that OpenSea somehow controls each and every NFT transaction through its “dominance of the NFT community and the industry standards it chooses to implement” (FAC ¶ 193) is legally insufficient to establish the existence of a special relationship. Among other flaws, this claim is *squarely contradicted* by Plaintiff’s other

1 allegations. (See FAC ¶¶ 9, 96.) Because OpenSea owed no duty to Plaintiff, his claim for  
 2 negligence fails as a matter of law. *Beckman II*, 743 F. App'x at 143 (affirming dismissal where  
 3 plaintiff “failed to allege facts sufficient to show” a “special relationship”).

4 Nor does Plaintiff plausibly allege that OpenSea breached any purported duties to him or  
 5 that OpenSea’s actions were the proximate cause of his alleged harm. First, Plaintiff  
 6 acknowledges that because OpenSea acted within a matter of hours to disable the ability to buy,  
 7 sell, or transfer the NFTs using OpenSea’s services, two of the three NFTs stolen via a third  
 8 party on the Discord platform were never resold using OpenSea. The third NFT was resold just  
 9 two hours after the theft via the Discord platform. (FAC ¶¶ 94-96, ECF No. 62.) Second,  
 10 Plaintiff did not suffer harm proximately *caused by OpenSea* from this resale because, as the  
 11 Amended Complaint alleges, the theft of Plaintiff’s NFTs became “permanent and irreversible”  
 12 the instant the phishing scam Plaintiff fell prey to on the Discord platform was complete. (See  
 13 *id.* ¶ 4.) Plaintiff’s own allegations explain that OpenSea is powerless to “undo a transaction  
 14 once it has been completed on the blockchain” or “prevent the stolen NFTs from being  
 15 purchased or traded on any other NFT marketplaces” other than OpenSea—which is exactly  
 16 what happened with two of the stolen NFTs. (*Id.* ¶¶ 4, 95.)

17 Plaintiff’s claims for negligent hiring, training, and supervision are substantively  
 18 duplicative of his negligence claim, and are similarly flawed. As with his negligence claim,  
 19 Plaintiff does not allege that *OpenSea’s employees* caused him harm—only that their steps to  
 20 remediate harm caused by an unaffiliated third-party scam on another platform were inadequate.  
 21 “It is a basic tenet that for an employer to be liable for negligent hiring, training, or supervision  
 22 of an employee, the person [causing the harm] must actually be an employee,” not a third party.  
 23 *Rockwell v. Sun Harbor Budget Suites*, 925 P.2d 1175, 1181 (Nev. 1996).

24 Finally, all of Plaintiff’s claims are separately barred both by contract and by the  
 25 economic loss doctrine. First, Plaintiff agreed to OpenSea’s Terms of Service, which clearly and  
 26 unambiguously disclaim liability for negligence claims focused on harms caused by third parties,  
 27 including injuries related to “phishing.” See *Kaufman v. Sweat It Out, Inc.*, No. A-18-778889-C,  
 28



2020 WL 4251083, at \*3 (Nev. Dist. Ct. June 17, 2020) (“The exculpatory clause unambiguously identifies the parties’ intent; and therefore, the Court has no authority to alter the terms of the Agreement.”); *Cruz v. Sun Buggy Fun Rentals, Inc.*, No. 11A652884, 2012 WL 7831781, ¶¶ 6, 9 (Nev. Dist. Ct. Nov. 19, 2012) (exculpatory provision enforceable when customers “simply can walk away”). Second, all of Plaintiff’s claims are barred by Nevada’s economic loss doctrine because they seek damages that are solely monetary in nature. “Under the economic loss doctrine . . . economic losses are not recoverable in negligence absent personal injury or damage to property other than the defective entity itself,” neither of which Plaintiff alleges here. *Calloway v. City of Reno*, 993 P.2d 1259, 1267 (Nev. 2000), *overruled on other grounds by Olson v. Richard*, 89 P.3d 31, 33 (Nev. 2004).

For each of these reasons, Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint against OpenSea should be dismissed, and because these issues cannot be addressed by amendment—a conclusion reinforced by Plaintiff’s unsuccessful first amendment—the dismissal should be without leave to amend.

## II. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

### A. The OpenSea Marketplace and the NFT Community

OpenSea operates a “web3” platform dedicated to NFTs, where users can find NFTs that interest them and connect with each other to purchase and sell NFTs in direct peer-to-peer transactions. Notably, however, OpenSea does not take custody of its users’ NFTs and NFT transactions do not take place on OpenSea. (*See* FAC ¶ 4, ECF No. 62 (“Whenever an NFT changes hands, the blockchain technology underlying the NFT creates a public record of the transaction on its digital ledger,” including “the identities of the digital wallets” used by NFT owners to store the assets).)

Although Plaintiff alleges that OpenSea possesses “dominance of the NFT community and the industry standards it chooses to implement,” (*id.* ¶¶ 193-194), the complaint contains numerous examples showing how diverse and segmented the NFT community actually is. (*id.* ¶¶ 3, 25-28). Plaintiff, for example, acknowledges that there are other web3 marketplaces that allow users to list NFTs for sale—notably including another named defendant, LooksRare, in

1 this case (*id.* ¶¶ 3, 25). The complaint acknowledges that members of the “NFT community  
 2 primarily communicate[] through two platforms: Twitter and Discord.” (*Id.* ¶¶ 26, 28  
 3 (describing Discord).) And the Amended Complaint acknowledges that because OpenSea and  
 4 LooksRare facilitate cryptocurrency transactions but do not facilitate trades or exchanges of one  
 5 NFT for another, “consumers often use Discord’s NFT servers to . . . set up NFT trades through  
 6 third-party NFT trading websites.” (*Id.* ¶ 30.)

7 The Amended Complaint alleges that it is well-known in the NFT community that  
 8 platforms like Discord are “easily accessible to bad actors and [are] rife with phishing scams and  
 9 malicious hacking.” (*See id.* ¶¶ 31, 128.) OpenSea routinely warns users about the significant  
 10 security risks involved in holding and trading NFTs and provides recommendations for how to  
 11 address such risks—including offering what Plaintiff characterizes as a “memorable  
 12 recommendation” that consumers “use an ‘air-gapped’ computer when viewing their digital  
 13 wallets to achieve the highest level of security. An air-gapped computer is one that has never  
 14 been connected to the internet,” let alone used to access the Discord platform. (*See id.* ¶ 8.)

15 OpenSea also warns its users about the risks associated with NFTs in its Terms of  
 16 Service, which all users must accept to use the platform. (*See* Declaration of Ian L. Meader  
 17 (“Meader Decl.”) Ex. A at 12 (disclosing “the risk that third parties may obtain unauthorized  
 18 access to information stored within your wallet”).<sup>1</sup> The Terms of Service also contain express  
 19 limitations of liability, providing that OpenSea “WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE OR LIABLE  
 20 TO YOU FOR . . . ANY LOSSES, DAMAGES OR CLAIMS ARISING FROM . . . ANY  
 21 UNAUTHORIZED THIRD PARTY ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION  
 22 . . . PHISHING,” and further providing that the user agrees that “IN NO EVENT WILL  
 23 OPENSEA BE LIABLE TO YOU OR ANY THIRD PARTY FOR ANY . . . DAMAGES . . .  
 24 WHETHER CAUSED BY,” *inter alia*, “TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE).” (*Id.* at 11-12.)

25 Plaintiff agreed to OpenSea’s Terms of Service on multiple occasions, including when he  
 26

27 <sup>1</sup> As set forth in its Request for Judicial Notice, OpenSea requests that the Court take judicial  
 28 notice of the Terms of Service, which are incorporated by reference into the Amended Complaint.

1 purchased NFTs using OpenSea and used the mobile app for the first time. (Meader Decl. ¶¶ 5-  
 2 8; *see* FAC ¶¶ 32, 36, ECF No. 62.) In doing so, Plaintiff was at least twice required to check a  
 3 box next to the statement that, “By checking this box, I agree to OpenSea’s Terms of Service,”  
 4 which contained a hyperlink to the Terms of Service. (Meader Decl. ¶¶ 6-8.)

5 **B. Plaintiff Fell Victim To a Third-Party Phishing Attack on a Different**  
 6 **Platform**

7 This is not a case “where hackers employ[ed] complicated high-level techniques to find  
 8 and exploit weaknesses in [OpenSea’s] computer code.” (FAC ¶ 11, ECF No. 62.) In fact, the  
 9 phishing attack to which Plaintiff fell prey did not occur on the OpenSea platform at all. As  
 10 Plaintiff acknowledges, it happened on Discord, a third-party platform. (*See id.* ¶¶ 80-86.)

11 Between November 2021 and January 2022, Plaintiff purchased a “Bored Ape” NFT and  
 12 two “Mutant Ape” NFTs. (*Id.* ¶¶ 34-37.) In February 2022, he accessed a Discord server  
 13 associated with a collection of NFTs called “Cool Cats” with the goal of trading one of his NFTs  
 14 for a “Cool Cats” NFT. (*Id.* ¶ 80.) Plaintiff reached an agreement on terms for such a trade with  
 15 another user on Discord and—because NFTs cannot be traded using the OpenSea platform—  
 16 proposed to execute the trade on a third-party website called “NFT Trader.” (*Id.* ¶ 81.)

17 The other user agreed, and sent Plaintiff a link to what appeared to be the “NFT Trader”  
 18 website—despite having claimed just “a few minutes” earlier that he “had never heard of or used  
 19 NFT Trader before.” (*Id.* ¶¶ 81-82.) Unfortunately, when Plaintiff followed the link and then  
 20 clicked another link to approve the trade, he fell victim to a “phishing” attack. (*Id.* ¶¶ 83-85  
 21 (“The link [the attacker] had sent was actually connected to a fake website made to look like the  
 22 real NFT Trader site.”).) When Plaintiff clicked the links, the other Discord user (the attacker)  
 23 gained access to Plaintiff’s NFTs and transferred them to his own wallet. (*Id.*) As Plaintiff  
 24 alleges, the NFTs were irretrievably stolen at that point. (*See id.* ¶ 4 (NFT transactions  
 25 “become[] permanent and irreversible” after they have “been completed on the blockchain”).)

26 **C. OpenSea Took Prompt Action, but NFT Theft Is Irreversible**

27 “Although the theft did not occur on OpenSea’s platform, [Plaintiff] suspected that the  
 28

thief would list the stolen NFTs on OpenSea to try and sell them as quickly as possible.” (*Id.* ¶ 86.) Plaintiff sent messages to OpenSea customer service, and its representatives acted promptly (within four hours) to prohibit further purchase or sale of the NFTs using OpenSea. (*Id.* ¶ 95.) OpenSea’s prompt action thwarted the attacker from ever reselling two of the three stolen NFTs using the OpenSea platform; the third NFT was resold using OpenSea approximately two hours after the theft occurred via Discord. (*Id.* ¶¶ 94-96.)

Due to the decentralized nature of blockchain technology, disabling the ability to purchase or sell the NFTs using OpenSea does “not prevent the stolen NFTs from being purchased or traded on any other NFT marketplaces.” (*Id.* ¶ 95.) That is exactly what happened—“[f]ollowing the freeze of the NFTs on OpenSea’s marketplace,” *i.e.*, following OpenSea’s prompt action, the other two “NFTs were later listed and resold on LooksRare,” a different NFT marketplace. (*Id.* ¶ 96 (noting that one of the three NFTs has resold more than once on LooksRare).)

#### **D. Plaintiff’s Allegations Against OpenSea**

Plaintiff filed this action on February 28, 2022, against OpenSea, LooksRare (which never disabled listings of Plaintiff’s NFTs), and the makers of the “Bored Ape” and “Mutant Ape” NFT collections, Yuga Labs, LLC (d/b/a the Bored Ape Yacht Club (“BAYC”)). (*See id.* ¶¶ 6-9.) Following the filing of OpenSea’s and BAYC’s motions to dismiss the original complaint, Plaintiff filed the Amended Complaint. In brief, Plaintiff alleges that OpenSea failed to “monitor[] [its] NFT marketplace[] for stolen NFTs” and “utilize[] an approval process to screen NFTs prior to listing them on the OpenSea marketplace” to prevent stolen NFTs at issue from being listed on OpenSea. (*Id.* ¶¶ 190, 142-143.) Plaintiff brings claims against OpenSea for (1) negligence; (2) negligent supervision and training; and (3) negligent hiring. (*Id.* ¶¶ 1, 14, 189-205, 216-235.) Plaintiff alleges that he was harmed by the loss of the “significant monetary value” of the NFTs, the “commercialization rights he possessed” in the NFT images, his “ability to earn future profits from his BAYC NFTs,” and other “benefits, opportunities, and exclusive

offers,” including “free giveaways” of NFTs, cryptocurrency, and event tickets. (*Id.* ¶¶ 39-42, 47, 52, 63, 65, 159-160, 180, 203, 224.)

### III. LEGAL STANDARD

“To survive a motion to dismiss” pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6), “a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). “[L]egal conclusions are not entitled to the assumption of truth,” and “[m]ere recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported only by conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Cincinnati Specialty Underwriters Ins. Co. v. Red Rock Hounds*, 511 F. Supp. 3d 1105, 1113 (D. Nev. 2021) (citing *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678).

### IV. ARGUMENT

Plaintiff fails to state a claim as to any of his three substantively identical causes of action for negligence. Each of these claims is also barred by contract—the liability limitations in the OpenSea Terms of Service, to which Plaintiff agreed—and by the economic loss doctrine.

#### A. Plaintiff Fails to State a Claim For Negligence

Plaintiff’s allegations against OpenSea fail to establish three of the four elements of negligence. “A plaintiff alleging negligence must demonstrate ‘(1) the existence of a duty of care, (2) breach of that duty, (3) legal causation, and (4) damages.’” *Sparks v. Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity, Inc.*, 255 P.3d 238, 244 (Nev. 2011). Plaintiff fails to allege the existence of a duty, any breach of that duty, or legal causation.

#### 1. OpenSea Had No Duty To Protect Plaintiff From Third-Party Harm

Plaintiff contends that OpenSea violated a duty to monitor its platform and react more quickly to aid users in preventing the listing of NFTs stolen by third parties. No such duty exists.

##### (a) No “Special Relationship” Exists Between Plaintiff and OpenSea

“Under Nevada law, no duty is owed to control the dangerous conduct of another or to warn others of the dangerous conduct, except where a special relationship exists and the harm is created by foreseeable conduct.” *Beckman v. Match.com, LLC*, No. 2:13-CV-97 JCM (NJK),

2017 WL 1304288, at \*3 (D. Nev. Mar. 10, 2017) (*Beckman I*), *aff'd in relevant part*, 743 F. App'x 142 (9th Cir. 2018) (Mem. Disp.). Plaintiff does not dispute that the theft of his NFTs was, as stated in *Beckman I*, the fault “of another,” alleging that “the theft did not occur on OpenSea’s platform” and was executed by a third party with no relation to OpenSea. (FAC ¶¶ 80-81, 86, ECF No. 62.) Plaintiff also concedes in his Amended Complaint that a special relationship is a prerequisite to establishing a duty in this case. (*See id.* ¶¶ 193-194.) Plaintiff nonetheless fails to allege *specific facts* to support his claim that such a relationship existed. *See Beckman I*, 2013 WL 2355512, at \* 9 (“[T]he court finds that plaintiff’s factual allegations do not support her claim that a special relationship existed between herself and Match.com.”).

“[T]he pivotal factor in the determination of liability arising from” a special relationship is “the element of control” over the harmed party where the harm occurred. *Scialabba v. Brandise Constr. Co.*, 921 P.2d 928, 930 (Nev. 1996) (existence of duty “turns on whether [the defendant] exercised control over the premises”). When one party has control over another, that party may have a duty to protect the controlled party when “the ability of [the plaintiff] to provide for his own protection has been limited in some way by his submission to the control of the other.” *Sparks*, 255 P.3d at 244-45 (quoting *Scialabba*, 921 P.2d at 930). Conversely, when the plaintiff’s ability to protect themselves has not been limited to submission to such control, there is no special relationship. *Compare Sparks*, 255 P.3d at 245 (fraternity had no duty to protect from third-party harm outside controlled area), *with Scialabba*, 921 P.2d at 931 (contractor “responsible for locking the doors” owed duty to protect against third-party harm).

Courts consistently hold as a matter of law that websites and other online platforms do not have a “special relationship” with their users—particularly when, as here, the harm alleged (the theft of the NFTs) did not even take place on the platform. In a case analogous to this one, the Ninth Circuit upheld dismissal under Nevada law of a plaintiff’s claim against the subscription dating website Match.com for negligence based on allegations that she was “viciously attacked” by a third party with whom she was matched by the website—noting that “Nevada courts have never recognized a special relationship akin to that between” Match.com

1 and its users. *Beckman II*, 743 F. App'x at 142; *Beckman I*, 2017 WL 1304288, at \*3  
 2 (“Beckman’s ability to protect herself was not limited in any way by her submission to the  
 3 control of another.”). As the Ninth Circuit held in a subsequent case, finding that a social-media  
 4 website did not have a duty to protect user against a third party who sold illegal drugs using the  
 5 platform, “[n]o website could function if a duty of care was created when a website facilitates  
 6 communication, in a content-neutral fashion, of its users’ content. . . . We decline to create such  
 7 a relationship.” *Dyroff v. Ultimate Software Grp., Inc.*, 934 F.3d 1093, 1100-01 (9th Cir. 2019).

8 Likewise, in a case similar to this one involving fraud perpetrated by a third party, the  
 9 Second Circuit cited *Beckman II* to support its conclusion that the online payment processing site  
 10 PayPal was not in a special relationship with its users and thus did not owe a user a duty to  
 11 monitor accounts created by a third party with unauthorized access to the user’s information—  
 12 even though the harm at issue there *did* take place using the platform. *Bibicheff v. PayPal, Inc.*,  
 13 844 F. App'x 394, 397 (2d Cir. 2021) (summary order) (noting that the plaintiff’s “injury was a  
 14 result of [a third party’s] access to [her] personal and business information, including credit card  
 15 information—access used by the [third party] to defraud [the plaintiff], but for which PayPal is not  
 16 alleged to have been responsible”). Other courts across the country have held similarly. *See*,  
 17 *e.g.*, *Klayman v. Zuckerberg*, 753 F.3d 1354, 1359-60 (D.C. Cir. 2014) (no special relationship  
 18 between Facebook and its users); *Ginsberg v. Google Inc.*, \_\_ F. Supp. 3d \_\_, No. 21-CV-00570-  
 19 BLF, 2022 WL 504166, at \*8 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 18, 2022) (Google’s guidelines for app developers  
 20 do not give rise to duty to protect users from hate speech); *Carroll v. Am. Empire Surplus Lines*  
 21 *Ins. Co.*, 289 F. Supp. 3d 767, 774 (E.D. La. 2017) (“Airbnb did not owe Plaintiffs a duty” to  
 22 protect from injuries on hosts’ properties).

23 The same result is compelled here. Plaintiff’s proposal that the Court find a “duty” for  
 24 OpenSea to protect Plaintiff from third-party harm by monitoring its own platform for listings of  
 25 stolen NFTs and removing such listings (*see* FAC ¶ 190, ECF No. 62) is indistinguishable from  
 26 the duties proposed and consistently rejected, again and again, in this line of case law. *E.g.*,  
 27 *Beckman II*, 743 F. App'x at 142 (no duty to warn users that another user might be dangerous);  
 28



1 *Bibicheff*, 844 F. App'x at 397 (no duty to monitor and investigate fake accounts used to commit  
 2 fraud); *Dyroff*, 934 F.3d at 1101 (no duty to warn users about another user's criminal activity).  
 3 Plaintiff's specific allegations of fact establish that his ability to protect himself "was not limited  
 4 in any way by [his] submission to" OpenSea's control—control which Plaintiff's own allegations  
 5 demonstrate is nonexistent. *Beckman I*, 2017 WL 1304288, at \*3.

6 Indeed, the alleged facts here starkly demonstrate the *absence* of any conceivable duty by  
 7 OpenSea to protect Plaintiff from third-party harm on another platform. Plaintiff does not and  
 8 cannot allege that OpenSea had custody or control over his NFTs because—like all OpenSea  
 9 users—Plaintiff held his NFTs on the blockchain using his own personal digital wallet, the NFTs  
 10 were not in the custody of OpenSea. (FAC ¶ 4, ECF No. 62 ("digital wallets" are "the software-  
 11 based system used to hold the NFTs"), *id.* ¶ 32 ("Mr. Armijo also set up a digital wallet with  
 12 MetaMask, an online service that houses software-based digital wallets").)

13 Plaintiff's claim to such a duty is therefore even weaker than the basis for the duties  
 14 proposed in many of the cases cited above, such as *Beckman* and *Dyroff*, where the wrongdoer  
 15 connected with the injured plaintiff using the defendant's platform. Here, the wrongdoer and  
 16 Plaintiff connected and the attack occurred on a Discord server hosted by third parties over  
 17 which OpenSea indisputably had no control. (*Compare* FAC ¶¶ 193-194, ECF No. 62 (alleging  
 18 OpenSea's control of activity "on its platform") *with id.* ¶¶ 80-81, 193-194 (Plaintiff sought to  
 19 negotiate trade using the third-party "Cool Cats Discord server," then sought to consummate a  
 20 trade on "a third-party NFT trading website"); *cf. id.* ¶¶ 30-31 ("[C]onsumers often use Discord's  
 21 NFT servers" to arrange trades because OpenSea "only allow[s] customers to buy or sell NFTs,"  
 22 not to trade them).) OpenSea owes no duty to protect against harm from third parties incurred  
 23 entirely outside its control. *Beckman I*, 2017 WL 1304288, at \*3 (holding that even if plaintiff  
 24 could show that Match.com paired her with the third party, "the claim would still fail because the  
 25 brutal attack occurred offline several months" later); *Sparks*, 255 P.3d at 245 (no duty to protect  
 26 from third-party harm outside area of control). This alone warrants dismissal.

27 The fact that resale of two of the three stolen NFTs occurred using the alternative  
 28



1 LooksRare platform demonstrates the sharply circumscribed limits of OpenSea’s purported  
 2 “control” over anything—OpenSea cannot limit transactions on other platforms because it does  
 3 not have any control over those platforms or the decentralized blockchain technology underlying  
 4 NFTs generally. (FAC ¶¶ 95-96. ECF No. 62.) And although (like any website) OpenSea can  
 5 monitor or prohibit listings on its own platform, those actions could not have prevented the resale  
 6 of Plaintiff’s NFTs elsewhere (in other words, resale using LooksRare or another platform could  
 7 still go forward)—and even more importantly, the law is well-settled that such routine website  
 8 monitoring operations are insufficient as a matter of law to establish the existence of a special  
 9 relationship. *E.g.*, *Beckman II*, 743 F. App’x at 142 (no special relationship where website  
 10 allegedly had unique access to user data and used data to create “matches” between users);  
 11 *Dyroff*, 934 F.3d at 1101 (no special relationship where website’s algorithm generated  
 12 “recommendations and notifications” to users).

13 (b) *Plaintiff’s Newly-Added Market “Dominance” Allegations Do Not*  
 14 *Support the Existence of a Duty*

15 Recognizing that OpenSea had *zero* control over his NFTs, Plaintiff in his Amended  
 16 Complaint concocts a new theory to support a special relationship by vaguely alleging that  
 17 “[a]ny individual who wishes to buy, sell, or trade NFTs submits themselves to OpenSea’s  
 18 control, whether or not the transactions actually occur on OpenSea’s website due to OpenSea’s  
 19 dominance of the NFT community and the industry standards it chooses to implement.” (FAC  
 20 ¶ 193, ECF No. 62.) Plaintiff fails to support this naked legal conclusion with any specific  
 21 allegations of fact. *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 681 (“bare assertions” and “bald allegations” not entitled  
 22 to presumption of truth). Indeed, his other allegations regarding LooksRare—another NFT  
 23 marketplace where two of the three stolen NFTs at issue were sold—wholly refute it. (*E.g.*, FAC  
 24 ¶ 96, ECF No. 62 (alleging resales using LooksRare).) Plaintiff also alleges that, like OpenSea,  
 25 LooksRare is “looking to set the new industry standard for NFT marketplaces.” (*Id.* ¶ 9.) These  
 26 allegations demonstrate the implausibility of Plaintiff’s new market “dominance” theory. *E.g.*,  
 27 *Beckman I*, 2017 WL 1304288, at \*3 (“Even if Beckman had adequately asserted a special  
 28

relationship, the factual allegations set forth in the amended complaint are insufficient to maintain that relationship under Nevada law.”). Nor could Plaintiff plausibly allege such a duty as to OpenSea, which does not have custody or control over users’ NFTs or the blockchains on which transactions occur.

At any rate, courts have specifically rejected the argument that a party’s purported market power itself establishes the existence of a special relationship and imposes a duty. *E.g., Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. v. E. Pay Phones, Inc.*, 767 F. Supp. 1335, 1340 (E.D. Va. 1991), *opinion vacated on non-substantive grounds*, 789 F. Supp. 725 (E.D. Va. 1992) (rejecting argument that “AT&T’s position as a monopolist” or parties’ “dependence upon” AT&T “imposes a duty” or creates a “special relationship”); *Cnty. of Santa Clara v. Astra USA, Inc.*, No. C 05-03740 WHA, 2006 WL 1344572, at \*10 (N.D. Cal. May 17, 2006), *aff’d*, *Astra USA, Inc. v. Santa Clara Cnty., Cal.*, 563 U.S. 110 (2011) (“Even if there were disparities in market power between plaintiff and drug manufacturers, that would not be uncommon or sufficient to create the kind of special relationship that warrants extension of tort remedies”).<sup>2</sup> Thus, even if the Court were to credit Plaintiff’s conclusory and contradictory allegations on this front, they do not establish the existence of a “special relationship” imposing a duty.

Lastly, the policy consequences of creating a new duty for online platforms like OpenSea to protect their users from harm by third parties would be severe. The full scope of the duties Plaintiff alleges is breathtaking: he would require OpenSea not only to eliminate all listings for any NFT that any user reported stolen within seconds and without investigation, but even to be deputized by law enforcement to help retrieve such NFTs. (*See, e.g.*, FAC. ¶ 12, ECF No. 62 (alleging duties to “monitor their platforms to timely detect instances of theft,” provide “remedies

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<sup>2</sup> And indeed, courts have repeatedly held that there is no special relationship between much larger and more dominant market players and their users. *See e.g., Patel v. Citibank Corp.*, No. SA CV 19-1539-DOC-KES, 2019 WL 7987113, at \*6 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 27, 2019) (“there is also no special relationship between Apple/Google and Plaintiffs”); *King v. Facebook, Inc.*, No. 21-CV-04573-EMC, 2021 WL 5279823, at \*6 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 12, 2021) (plaintiff pointed to no duty of Facebook “by virtue of a special relationship”); *Bladeroom Grp. Ltd. v. Facebook, Inc.*, No. 5:15-CV-01370-EJD, 2015 WL 8028294, at \*6 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 7, 2015) (same).

1 to provide adequate remedies to later, unsuspecting purchasers of stolen NFTs,” and “assist law  
 2 enforcement officials in attempts to retrieve stolen NFTs”).) As the Ninth Circuit observed,  
 3 creating such expansive, unbounded duties could effectively prohibit online platforms from  
 4 functioning. *Dyroff*, 934 F.3d at 1101 (“No website could function if a duty of care was created  
 5 when a website facilitates communication, in a content-neutral fashion, of its users’ content.”).

## 6 **2. Even If OpenSea Did Have Such a Duty, Its Actions Did Not** 7 **Constitute a Breach**

8 Plaintiff contends that OpenSea had a duty to “exercise reasonable care in providing  
 9 adequate customer service for victims of theft or other illegal activities that occurred *on [its]*  
 10 *platform[]*” and in “monitoring [its] NFT marketplace[] for stolen NFTs.” (FAC ¶¶ 190-191,  
 11 ECF No. 62.) As explained above, OpenSea owed no such duty—but even if it did, its actions  
 12 did not constitute a breach.

13 *First*, Plaintiff readily admits that “the theft did not occur on OpenSea’s platform” and  
 14 does not allege that OpenSea is responsible in any way for the phishing attack that enabled the  
 15 theft of his NFTs; indeed, Plaintiff alleges that OpenSea warned users of such risks. (*Id.* ¶ 86;  
 16 *see id.* ¶ 8 (OpenSea routinely warns users about the risks of third-party attacks and has taken  
 17 “high-level technological measures” to stop “complicated computer hacking and malicious  
 18 software attacks”); *id.* ¶ 11 (contrasting this case with “NFT theft cases where hackers employ  
 19 complicated, high-level techniques to find and exploit weaknesses in a platform’s computer  
 20 code”).) As set forth above, it is indisputable that the theft itself took place entirely on platforms  
 21 outside of OpenSea’s control—the unaffiliated Discord platform and the (fake) third-party “NFT  
 22 Trader” website—and OpenSea had nothing to do with the theft itself.

23 *Second*, Plaintiff also admits that OpenSea acted within hours to disable the listings on  
 24 OpenSea, and that two of the three stolen NFTs have never been resold using OpenSea. (*Id.*  
 25 ¶ 96.) Thus, even if Plaintiff could plead a special relationship with OpenSea sufficient to give  
 26 rise to a duty to control listings of stolen NFTs, he himself alleges that OpenSea indisputably  
 27 acted consistent with that purported duty with respect to two of the three NFTs at issue.

1 Third and finally, with respect to the one NFT that was resold a single time using  
 2 OpenSea within *just two hours* of Plaintiff falling victim to the phishing attack on the Discord  
 3 platform and the (fake) third-party “NFT Trader” website, and before OpenSea could take action,  
 4 Plaintiff does not and cannot plausibly allege a breach of his proposed duty. (*Id.* ¶¶ 94-95  
 5 (OpenSea disabled the ability to buy, sell, or transfer of the NFTs using OpenSea within four  
 6 hours).) OpenSea’s expeditious action does not constitute a breach of the (nonexistent) duty  
 7 Plaintiff alleges. *See, e.g., Ripple Labs Inc. v. YouTube LLC*, No. 20-CV-02747-LB, 2020 WL  
 8 6822891, at \*4 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 20, 2020) (holding that YouTube is not liable for trademark  
 9 infringement when it took down videos that mark holder alleged were infringing within “a week,  
 10 several weeks, around two months”); *Acad. of Motion Picture Arts & Scis. v. GoDaddy.com*,  
 11 *Inc.*, No. CV 10-03738 AB (CWx), 2015 WL 5311085, at \*10, \*35 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 10, 2015)  
 12 (GoDaddy “quickly responded” and acted “promptly . . . upon receipt of any complaint,” *i.e.*,  
 13 “[o]n average . . . within 2.75 days”).<sup>3</sup>

### 14 **3. Plaintiff Fails to Plausibly Allege that OpenSea Caused Him the** 15 **Alleged “Permanent and Irreversible” Harm**

16 Plaintiff’s conclusory allegation that OpenSea’s alleged inaction is the “direct and  
 17 proximate cause” of the theft of his NFTs and their subsequent sale (FAC ¶ 203, ECF No. 62)  
 18 also falls far short of the well-established standard for pleading proximate cause and, in fact, is  
 19 contradicted by Plaintiff’s own factual allegations.

20 “In tort actions,” allegations “that a party other than the defendant caused the plaintiffs  
 21 damages . . . negate an essential element of the plaintiff’s claim—proximate cause.” *Clark Cnty.*  
 22 *Sch. Dist. v. Richardson Constr., Inc.*, 168 P.3d 87, 96 (Nev. 2007). Courts routinely decide

23 <sup>3</sup> *See also, e.g., Altinex Inc. v. Alibaba.com Hong Kong Ltd.*, No. SACV 13-01545 JVS (RNBx),  
 24 2016 WL 6822235, at \*12 (C.D. Cal. Mar. 25, 2016) (Alibaba acted “expeditiously” when listing  
 25 was removed in same month as report); *Tiffany (NJ) Inc. v. eBay Inc.*, 600 F.3d 93, 99, 106 (2d  
 26 Cir. 2010) (eBay terminated listings “promptly,” *i.e.*, “within twenty-four hours of receiving”  
 27 notice); *Ison v. Brown Bros. Cadillac Chevrolet*, No. 2009-CA-002345-MR, 2011 WL 112997,  
 28 at \*3 (Ky. Ct. App. Jan. 14, 2011) (“Even if we could find a duty here, the undisputed security  
 measures on the premises” of auto dealership “would make untenable the finding of a breach that  
 could be cognizable as the legal and proximate cause of” injuries caused by third-party car thief).

1 issues of proximate cause on the pleadings, particularly where the plaintiff alleges to have been  
 2 harmed by the actions of a third party. *See, e.g., Cardiello v. Venus Grp., Inc.*, 129 Nev. 1102  
 3 (2013) (unpublished disposition) (upholding dismissal when plaintiff alleged “that the auto  
 4 accident that resulted in her injuries was caused by the negligence of the two drivers that rear  
 5 ended her vehicle,” not her employer’s failure to carry workers’ compensation insurance);  
 6 *Bibicheff*, 844 F. App’x at 397 (upholding dismissal without leave to amend when alleged injury  
 7 was result of third party’s access to and unauthorized use of plaintiff’s financial information, “for  
 8 which PayPal is not alleged to have been responsible”); *cf. Cummings v. Wal-Mart Stores*,  
 9 2:97CV00054, 1998 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 13960, at \*11 (M.D.N.C. May 15, 1998) (dismissing  
 10 claim for “failure to respond properly” to incident causing personal injury where there was “no  
 11 evidence that defendant’s [response] contributed to or worsened plaintiffs’ injuries in any way”).

12 On Plaintiff’s own allegations, OpenSea could not conceivably have prevented the harm  
 13 Plaintiff alleges—loss of the “significant monetary value” of the NFTs. (FAC ¶ 159, ECF No.  
 14 62.) Plaintiff does not allege any harm other than the damages flowing directly from the theft  
 15 itself, and such harm became “permanent and irreversible” the second the attacker transferred  
 16 Plaintiff’s NFTs into the attacker’s own wallet. As Plaintiff explains, “individual NFT  
 17 marketplaces do not have the ability to undo a transaction once it has been completed on the  
 18 blockchain”—it becomes “permanent and irreversible” because “blockchain technology is  
 19 decentralized and spread across thousands of computer nodes at various locations.”<sup>4</sup> (*Id.* ¶ 4.)

20 Because, as Plaintiff alleges, it is technically impossible to unwind the transfer of an  
 21 NFT, Plaintiff was irreparably harmed the moment a third-party attacker took control of his  
 22

23 <sup>4</sup> Plaintiff also alleges that the technical limitations on intervention—including intervention by  
 24 law enforcement—are considered to be a “feature,” rather than a “bug,” of decentralized  
 25 technology, and acknowledges it is at best “unclear” whether *even the FBI* could recover a stolen  
 26 NFT. (*Id.* ¶ 25 (“Early enthusiasts have been drawn to cryptocurrencies and NFTs precisely  
 27 because they enjoy the free-for-all atmosphere of NFT marketplaces, which offer a deregulated  
 28 atmosphere that allows users to buy and sell NFTs free from banks, regulated stock markets, and  
 the scrutiny of government agencies.”); *id.* ¶ 93 (“[I]t is unclear whether the FBI can recover the  
 stolen BAYC NFTs or stop their subsequent resells.”).)

1 NFTs—which was immediately after Plaintiff clicked on the attacker’s link to a fake “NFT  
 2 Trader” website and the button to “approve the trade,” and before he contacted OpenSea  
 3 customer service. (*See id.* ¶ 84.) Indeed, as Plaintiff acknowledges as to the two NFTs for which  
 4 OpenSea disabled the listings, those NFTs were subsequently sold by the third-party attacker on  
 5 another platform. (*Id.* ¶ 96 (“Following the freeze of the NFTs on OpenSea’s marketplace,” two  
 6 “NFTs were later listed and resold on LooksRare.”).) Because Plaintiff’s “irreparable” loss had  
 7 already occurred by the time the stolen NFTs were relisted on OpenSea, OpenSea cannot be  
 8 deemed the proximate cause of his alleged injuries. *757BD, LLC v. Nat’l Union Fire Ins. Co. of*  
 9 *Pittsburgh, PA*, 804 F. App’x 592, 594 n.3 (9th Cir. 2020) (“It is axiomatic that X cannot be a  
 10 proximate cause of Y if Y has already occurred before X.”); *Aegis Ins. Servs., Inc. v. 7 World*  
 11 *Trade Co., L.P.*, 737 F.3d 166, 179 (2d Cir. 2013) (“A defendant’s conduct is not a cause-in-fact  
 12 of an injury or loss if the injury or loss would have occurred regardless of the conduct.”).<sup>5</sup>

13 OpenSea indisputably did not directly or proximately cause a third party operating on the  
 14 unaffiliated third-party Discord server and (fake) “NFT Trader” website to steal Plaintiff’s NFTs,  
 15 and all of his alleged harms flow directly from that theft. OpenSea’s actions subsequent to the  
 16 “permanent and irreversible” harm caused by the theft could not possibly have reversed—let  
 17 alone retroactively caused—such harm.

18 **B. Plaintiff’s Substantively Duplicative Claims for Negligent Hiring and**  
 19 **Negligent Training and Supervision Also Fail**

20 Plaintiff’s claims for negligent training and supervision (third cause of action) and  
 21 negligent hiring (fourth cause of action) effectively re-plead his (deficient) claim for simple  
 22 negligence. As noted above, OpenSea does not owe any duty to protect Plaintiff from harm  
 23 caused by a third party, *see supra* section IV.A.1, and OpenSea was not the cause of Plaintiff’s  
 24

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25 <sup>5</sup> For the same reason, even if Plaintiff were further harmed by the subsequent resale of his  
 26 NFTs—which he does not allege—OpenSea cannot be the proximate cause of such harm  
 27 because two of the three NFTs were never resold using OpenSea and the third could have been  
 28 resold using LooksRare even if OpenSea had disabled the ability to buy or sell it before it was  
 resold using OpenSea.



1 harm, *see supra* section IV.A.3. These duplicative claims should therefore also be dismissed.

2 Further, these claims are both facially inapposite because Plaintiff does not claim that  
3 OpenSea’s employees directly caused his harm—only that their steps to remediate harm caused by  
4 a third party were inadequate. “To succeed on a claim for negligent hiring, training, supervision,  
5 and/or retention under Nevada law, a plaintiff must establish that: (1) defendant owed a duty of  
6 care to the plaintiff; (2) defendant breached that duty by hiring, retaining, training, and/or  
7 supervising an employee even though defendant knew or should have known *of the employee’s*  
8 *dangerous propensities*; (3) the breach *caused the plaintiff’s injuries*; and (4) damages.” *Long v.*  
9 *Diamond Dolls of Nev., LLC*, No. 3:19-CV-00652-LRH-CLB, 2020 WL 6381673, at \*6-7 (D.  
10 Nev. Oct. 29, 2020) (emphases added) (“A breach occurs when an employer hires an employee  
11 even though the employer knew or should have known of that employee’s dangerous  
12 propensities.”) (internal citation omitted).

13 “It is a basic tenet that for an employer to be liable for negligent hiring, training, or  
14 supervision of an employee, the person [causing the harm] must actually be an employee.”  
15 *Rockwell*, 925 P.2d at 1181 n.5 (“When the cause of action is for negligent supervision . . . it  
16 does not matter if *the employee’s actions* occurred within or without his scope of employment.”)  
17 (emphasis added). Further, “there must be evidence that the employer’s negligence caused the  
18 alleged injury.” *Chiles v. Underhill*, No. 03:05-CV-00179-LRH-RJJ, 2008 WL 822248, at \*11  
19 (D. Nev. Mar. 26, 2008) (even if employee had failed a psychological exam, there is no evidence  
20 that such failure was “in any way related” to the harm alleged); *see also Okeke v. Biomat USA,*  
21 *Inc.*, 927 F. Supp. 2d 1021, 1028 (D. Nev. 2013) (same); *Calove v. Nationstar Mortg., LLC*, No.  
22 2:14-CV-01329-JAD-NJK, 2015 WL 4508751, at \*3 (D. Nev. July 24, 2015) (dismissing on  
23 pleadings claim for negligent hiring/supervision when plaintiff failed to name employees or  
24 allege facts showing it was plausible defendant failed to conduct reasonable background checks).

25 Allegations that a defendant’s employees *failed to protect* a plaintiff from harm caused by  
26 *a third party* do not state a claim for negligent hiring, training, or supervision. In one recent  
27 case, the District of Nevada cited *Rockwell* in dismissing a claim for negligent hiring, training,  
28

1 and supervision against Walmart because there was no evidence that the plaintiff's injury (from  
 2 slipping on liquid on the floor) was caused by Walmart's employees. *Bock-Kasminoff v.*  
 3 *Walmart, Inc.*, No. 2:20-CV-00949-JAD-EJY, 2022 WL 891448, at \*3 (D. Nev. Mar. 24, 2022)  
 4 ("Without evidence that Walmart was responsible for the liquid on the floor, [Plaintiff] can't"  
 5 show that her "injury was caused by an employee who was negligently hired, trained, or  
 6 supervised."). Courts have also specifically dismissed negligent hiring, training, and supervision  
 7 claims that are premised on criminal attacks caused by third parties, as is the case here. *McLaren*  
 8 *v. Hb Klub, LLC*, No. 07 CVC 1767, 2009 WL 8581696 (Ohio Com. Pl. Oct. 26, 2009) ("There  
 9 is no evidence that an *employee's* act or omission proximately caused McLaren's injuries and  
 10 that defendants' negligence in hiring and retaining their employees proximately caused the  
 11 injuries. Instead, McLaren's injuries were caused by a third-party criminal attack off of the  
 12 premises," which plaintiff alleged defendant's employees had failed to stop).

13 Plaintiff does not and cannot allege that *OpenSea's employees* stole his NFTs or in any  
 14 way caused the third-party phishing attack that resulted in his injury. With respect to the  
 15 negligent hiring claim, Plaintiff simply alleges that OpenSea and its employees "fail[ed] to hire  
 16 sufficient numbers of competent security and customer service employees who would safeguard  
 17 and protect any and all NFTs" listed for sale "on their platforms" and that its employees "failed  
 18 to monitor and verify the NFTs [listed for sale] on OpenSea's platform." (FAC ¶¶ 230-232, ECF  
 19 No. 62.) With respect to the negligent supervision and training claim, Plaintiff similarly alleges  
 20 that OpenSea breached an alleged duty "by not requiring employees to adhere to adequate and  
 21 basic monitoring, verification, security, reporting, and response measures," that illegal sales of  
 22 NFTs "cannot occur without knowledge, complicity, or negligence by OpenSea and LooksRare  
 23 employees," and that OpenSea employees "failed to adequately verify, monitor, and respond to  
 24 reports of improper and illegal sales." (*Id.* ¶¶ 222-223.) But OpenSea's employees had nothing  
 25 to do with the alleged theft or the resulting "permanent and irreversible" harm—and acted  
 26 promptly to disable listings of the NFTs when they were alerted about the alleged theft.

27 These allegations simply restate Plaintiff's negligence claim, and as shown by *Rockwell*,



1 *Bock-Kasminoff*, and *McLaren*, allegations that OpenSea’s employees failed to thwart harm  
 2 caused by third parties are insufficient to state a claim for negligent hiring, training, or  
 3 supervision. OpenSea has a duty to protect the public from harm caused *by its employees*—but  
 4 *not* from harm caused by a third party. Plaintiff’s claims for negligent hiring and for negligent  
 5 training and retention should therefore be dismissed.

6 **C. OpenSea’s Terms of Service Contain a Broad and Enforceable Exculpatory**  
 7 **Provision That Bars All of Plaintiff’s Claims**

8 Each of Plaintiff’s claims also fails for a more fundamental reason: Plaintiff voluntarily  
 9 accepted OpenSea’s Terms of Service in the course of accessing his account and engaging in  
 10 transactions, and his claims fall within the scope of the unambiguous exculpatory provision  
 11 contained in the Terms of Service. This provision should be enforced to bar his claims.

12 **1. Plaintiff Agreed to the Terms of Service**

13 OpenSea publishes Terms of Service on its website. (Meader Decl. ¶ 3.) OpenSea  
 14 periodically updates the Terms of Service, most recently on June 1, 2021 (the “June Terms”),  
 15 and again on December 31, 2021 (the “December Terms”). (*Id.*) Both the June Terms and the  
 16 December Terms state: “if you do not agree to these Terms, you may not access or use the  
 17 Service.” (*See id.*; *id.* Ex. A at 2.)

18 Plaintiff expressly agreed to the OpenSea Terms on multiple occasions, including when  
 19 he purchased NFTs using OpenSea and when he used the mobile app for the first time. (Meader  
 20 Decl. ¶¶ 6, 8; *see* FAC ¶¶ 32-37, ECF No. 62.) Specifically, before purchasing NFTs for the first  
 21 time using OpenSea with a particular wallet, Plaintiff would have been required to check a box  
 22 next to the statement that, “By checking this box, I agree to OpenSea’s Terms of Service,” which  
 23 would have contained a hyperlink to OpenSea’s Terms of Service. (Meader Decl. ¶ 5.) Plaintiff  
 24 did this at least twice when the June Terms were in effect. (*Id.* ¶ 6.) Likewise, when Plaintiff  
 25 used the OpenSea mobile app with a particular wallet for the first time, he would have been  
 26 required to click a button underneath the statement: “By continuing, you agree to OpenSea’s  
 27 Privacy Policy and Terms of Service,” which would have contained a link to the Terms. (*Id.*  
 28

¶ 7.) Plaintiff also did this at least twice when the June Terms were in effect. (*Id.* ¶ 8.)

“Courts throughout [the Ninth Circuit] have consistently enforced agreements presented to users as clear, hyperlinked terms located near a required ‘I agree’ button, despite the agreement being imposed unilaterally on the user and the user not actually reading the terms.” *My Daily Choice, Inc. v. Butler*, No. 2:20-CV-02178-JAD-NJK, 2021 WL 3475547, at \*6 (D. Nev. Aug. 6, 2021) (enforcing terms “presented as a clear hyperlink near an ‘I understand and agree to these policies and procedures’ button”); *Spacil v. Home Away, Inc.*, No. 2:19-CV-00983-GMN-EJY, 2020 WL 184985, at \*4 (D. Nev. Jan. 13, 2020) (“clickwrap agreements, which require the user to consent to terms and conditions by clicking a box on their computer screen before proceeding, are commonly upheld by the federal courts”); *Nguyen v. Barnes & Noble Inc.*, 763 F.3d 1171, 1176–77 (9th Cir. 2014) (courts have found “requisite notice for constructive assent . . . where the user is required to affirmatively acknowledge the agreement before proceeding with use of the website”). Plaintiff likewise agreed to OpenSea’s Terms here.

## 2. The Terms of Service Unambiguously Bar Claims For Harm Caused By Unauthorized Third-Party Activities and for Negligence

Exculpatory provisions are “generally regarded as a valid exercise of the freedom of contract” and may be upheld to waive liability for alleged negligence when, as here, the exculpatory provision is unambiguous about whether it applies to claims for negligence. *Miller v. A & R Joint Venture*, 636 P.2d 277, 278 (Nev. 1981); *Waldschmidt v. Edge Fitness, LLC*, 417 P.3d 1120, 1120 (Nev. 2018) (unpublished disposition) (holding that “unambiguous exculpatory clause explicitly relieved respondent of liability” for negligence); *Kaufman*, 2020 WL 4251083, at \*3 (“The exculpatory clause contained within the Agreement is clear and unambiguous and disclaims liability. . . . The exculpatory clause unambiguously identifies the parties’ intent; and therefore, the Court has no authority to alter the terms of the Agreement.”); *Laudisio v. Amoco Oil Co.*, 108 Misc. 2d 245, 247 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 1981) (upholding provision that “clearly purports to absolve [defendant] from responsibility for ‘its negligent acts or omissions’”); *Spancake v. Aggressor Fleet Ltd.*, No. 91 CIV. 5628 (DLC), 1995 WL 322148, at \*3 (S.D.N.Y. May 26,

1995) (upholding provision “*even if such claims arise out of the sole negligence*” of defendant).

The OpenSea Terms of Service are clear and unambiguous. They identify the various risks associated with use of OpenSea and with the purchase, possession, and sale of NFTs more generally, and plainly state that by using OpenSea’s services, the user agrees to assume all such risk. Specifically, the June Terms of Service include a disclaimer section stating that:

**WE WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE OR LIABLE TO YOU FOR ANY LOSS AND TAKE NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR, AND WILL NOT BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR, ANY USE OF CRYPTO ASSETS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY LOSSES, DAMAGES, OR CLAIMS ARISING FROM: . . . (D) UNAUTHORIZED ACCESS . . . (E) ANY UNAUTHORIZED THIRD PARTY ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION THE USE OF VIRUSES, PHISHING, BRUTEFORCING OR OTHER MEANS OF ATTACK AGAINST THE SERVICE OR CRYPTO ASSETS.**

(Meador Decl. Ex. A at 11 (emphasis added); Meador Decl. ¶ 3 (Dec. Terms substantially similar).)

The June Terms also include an express limitation of liability section:

**TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, IN NO EVENT WILL OPENSEA BE LIABLE TO YOU OR ANY THIRD PARTY FOR ANY LOST PROFIT OR ANY INDIRECT, CONSEQUENTIAL, EXEMPLARY, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL OR PUNITIVE DAMAGES ARISING FROM THESE TERMS, THE SERVICE, PRODUCTS OR THIRD-PARTY SITES AND PRODUCTS, OR FOR ANY DAMAGES RELATED TO LOSS OF REVENUE, LOSS OF PROFITS, LOSS OF BUSINESS OR ANTICIPATED SAVINGS, LOSS OF USE, LOSS OF GOODWILL, OR LOSS OF DATA, AND WHETHER CAUSED BY TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE), BREACH OF CONTRACT, OR OTHERWISE, EVEN IF FORESEEABLE AND EVEN IF OPENSEA HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES. ACCESS TO, AND USE OF, THE SERVICE, PRODUCTS OR THIRD-PARTY SITES AND PRODUCTS ARE AT YOUR OWN DISCRETION AND RISK, AND YOU WILL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DAMAGE TO YOUR COMPUTER SYSTEM OR MOBILE DEVICE OR LOSS OF DATA RESULTING THEREFROM.**

(Meador Decl. Ex. A at 12 (emphasis added); Meador Decl. ¶ 3 (Dec. Terms substantially similar).)

Because the exculpatory provision “unambiguously identifies the parties’ intent” to

1 exculpate OpenSea for liability for harm caused by third-party conduct, including “phishing,”  
 2 and for any liability allegedly caused by negligence, “the Court has no authority to alter the  
 3 terms of the Agreement.” *Kaufman*, 2020 WL 4251083, at \*3; *Agric. Aviation Eng’g Co. v. Bd.*  
 4 *of Clark Cnty. Comm’rs*, 794 P.2d 710, 713 (Nev. 1990) (same). As all of the claims in this  
 5 action arise from harm caused by “third party activities” including “phishing,” and sound in  
 6 negligence, the claims are barred by this provision.

### 7                   **3.       The Exculpatory Provision Is Enforceable Against Plaintiff**

8           The Terms of Service are enforceable because they do not contravene public policy and  
 9 are not unconscionable as they “do[] not relate to essential services. [They] merely govern[] a  
 10 voluntary [] activity. The signers are free agents who simply can walk away without signing the  
 11 release and participating in the activity.” *Cruz*, 2012 WL 7831781, ¶¶ 6, 9.

12           Courts in the Ninth Circuit have also consistently enforced limitation of liability clauses  
 13 against users of websites for the same reason that the Nevada District Court enforced such a  
 14 provision in *Cruz*—because the users are not required to use the service at issue. *See, e.g.*,  
 15 *Adkins v. Facebook, Inc.*, No. C 18-05982 WHA, 2019 WL 3767455, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 9,  
 16 2019) (holding that Facebook limitation of liability clause is not procedurally unfair even though  
 17 it is a contract of adhesion and enforcing clause because “plaintiff could have simply not  
 18 enrolled in Facebook’s social media service. Facebook is not a necessity of life and anyone who  
 19 does not like the terms of service can go elsewhere”); *Darnaa, LLC v. Google, Inc.*, No. 15-CV-  
 20 03221-RMW, 2015 WL 7753406, at \*5 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 2, 2015) (noting that limitation of  
 21 liability clauses “have long been recognized [as] valid in California” and enforcing such clause  
 22 to bar claim for negligence notwithstanding argument that it is contrary to public policy, and  
 23 even though there was “no dispute” that terms of service containing the clause were “a contract  
 24 of adhesion”); *cf. Brozyna v. Niagara Gorge Jetboating, Ltd.*, No. 10-CV-602-JTC, 2011 WL  
 25 4553100, at \*6 (W.D.N.Y. Sept. 29, 2011) (provision enforceable when “[t]he excursion ‘is a  
 26 strictly voluntary recreational pursuit, and does not constitute the rendition of essential  
 27 services’”); *Tokio Marine v. Macready*, 803 F. Supp. 2d 193, 201 n.6 (E.D.N.Y. 2011) (provision  
 28

1 enforceable when “[n]othing in the record suggests that the college-educated Macreadys were  
2 prevented from reading the Lease Agreement . . . or from simply walking away”).

3 Just as in *Cruz*, and just like users of Facebook and Google, Plaintiff was a “free agent[]  
4 who simply [could] walk away without” agreeing to the Terms of Service or using OpenSea.  
5 OpenSea is “not a necessity of life and anyone who does not like the terms of service can go  
6 elsewhere,” including other NFT marketplaces like LooksRare. *See Adkins*, 2019 WL 3767455,  
7 at \*2. The exculpatory provision is thus enforceable and applies to bar all of Plaintiff’s claims.

#### 8 **D. The Economic Loss Doctrine Also Bars All of Plaintiff’s Claims**

9 All of Plaintiff’s claims are also separately barred by the economic loss doctrine because  
10 they seek damages that are solely monetary in nature.

11 “Under the economic loss doctrine . . . economic losses are not recoverable in negligence  
12 absent personal injury or damage to property other than the defective entity itself.” *Calloway*,  
13 993 P.2d at 1267; *see also Giles v. Gen. Motors Acceptance Corp.*, 494 F.3d 865, 879 (9th Cir.  
14 2007) (“Broadly speaking, Nevada applies the economic loss doctrine to bar recovery in tort for  
15 purely monetary harm in product liability and in negligence cases unrelated to product liability.”)  
16 “The primary purpose of the rule is to shield a defendant from unlimited liability for all of the  
17 economic consequences of a negligent act, particularly in a commercial or professional setting,  
18 and thus to keep the risk of liability reasonably calculable.” *Local Joint Exec. Bd. Of Las Vegas*  
19 *Culinary Workers Union, Local No .226 v. Stern*, 651 P.2d 637, 638 (Nev. 1982). Courts have  
20 applied the economic loss doctrine to bar negligent hiring, training, and supervision claims as  
21 well. *See Blanck v. Hager*, 360 F. Supp. 2d 1137, 1157-59 (D. Nev. 2005) (dismissing negligent  
22 hiring, training, and supervision claim under Nevada law where plaintiff “has not alleged  
23 personal injury, property damage, or intentional tortious behavior”).

24 “The term ‘economic loss’ refers to damages that are solely monetary, as opposed to  
25 damages involving physical harm to person or property.” *Giles*, 494 F.3d at 873 (analyzing  
26 Nevada’s economic-loss rule). Here, Plaintiff’s negligence claims fall squarely within the  
27 economic loss rule; his claimed damages are purely economic and do not involve any physical  
28

harm to person or property. Plaintiff claims that the theft of the BAYC NFTs “deprived [him] of the NFTs he owned and their significant monetary values,” the “commercialization rights he possessed” in the NFT images and his “ability to earn future profits from his BAYC NFTs,” and “benefits, opportunities, and exclusive offers” resulting from membership in BYAC, including the (compensable) loss of access to free cryptocurrency, NFTs, and event promotions. (*See, e.g.*, FAC ¶¶ 39-42, 47, 52, 63, 65, 159-160, 180, 203, 224, ECF No. 62.)<sup>6</sup> These are all plainly economic losses. *See Giles*, 494 F.3d at 873 (“The term ‘economic loss’ refers to damages that are solely monetary, as opposed to damages involving *physical harm* to person or property.” (emphasis added); *Calloway*, 993 P.2d at 1263 (“purely economic losses” include “consequent loss of profits, without any claim of personal injury or damage to other property”; damage to various parts of “integrated structures” still constitutes economic loss); *Pelletier v. Rodriguez*, No. 3:17-CV-00642-MMD-EJY, 2021 WL 3008594, at \*9 (D. Nev. July 15, 2021) (“Plaintiff does allege harm to his property, but the harm alleged is purely economic: ‘damages to crop, loss of cattle business opportunities, loss of profits from sale of Alfalfa/Orchard grass, and delays of closing.’”); *Redman v. John D. Brush & Co.*, 111 F.3d 1174, 1183 (4th Cir. 1997) (economic loss rule barred claims against safe manufacturer where coin collection of the plaintiff was stolen during a burglary from safe; “[t]he essence of [his] claim is that he suffered a loss because the safe did not function at the level he expected”).

Accordingly, Plaintiff’s claims should be dismissed as barred by the economic loss rule.

## V. CONCLUSION

Plaintiff’s claims against OpenSea should be dismissed without leave to amend.

<sup>6</sup> Plaintiff also vaguely and speculatively suggests that he has lost “membership in the BAYC club and the privileges associated with it.” (*E.g.*, FAC ¶ 180, ECF No. 62.) Plaintiff, however, nowhere defines what those privileges are and whether or why they might be non-economic in nature, and the Amended Complaint’s allegations make clear that Plaintiff is focused on the alleged monetary loss from the stolen NFTs. At any rate, such conclusory and vague allegations are insufficient to overcome the economic loss rule. *See, e.g., Closson v. Recontrust Co.*, No. 2:11-CV-00146-KJD-RJJ, 2012 WL 893746, at \*2 (D. Nev. Mar. 15, 2012) (holding that “statement of damages is too speculative and tangential” to “state a claim”).

1 DATED this 29th day of July, 2022.

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

The undersigned, an employee of Dickinson Wright PLLC, hereby certifies that on the 29th day of July 2022, caused a copy of the foregoing **DEFENDANT OZONE NETWORKS, INC.'S MOTION TO DISMISS THE AMENDED COMPLAINT** to be transmitted by electronic service in accordance the Court's CM/ECF e-filing system, addressed to:

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